THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1832. NO. 94.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

Boat Stores, &c.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,

No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Fruit, &c. &c., embracing all the variety of articles of the first quality, which are usually wanted for the supply of Boats and Housekeepers, which he offers for sale, to his friends and the public in general, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders for any articles in the above line, will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch, on the shortest notice.

July 13, 1832.—2m

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1832—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respect fully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street,* (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 4, 1832.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 No. Lottery: Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,922	3,922
15	1,000	15,000
20	500	10,000
45	200	9,000
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
51	20	1,020
1683	16	26,928
11475	8	91,800
34220 tickets.		$205,320

Tickets,	$8 00	Halves,	$4 00
Quarters,	2 00	Eighths,	1 00

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

July 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 11th of August, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,922	3,922
15	1,000	15,000
20	500	10,000
45	200	9,000
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
51	20	1,020
1683	16	26,928
11475	8	91,800
34220 tickets.		$205,320

Whole tickets,	$8 00	Quarters,	$2 00
Halves,	4 00	Eighths,	1 00

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 31, 1832.

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OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 11th of August, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots,

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1683	16	26,928
11475	8	91,800
34220 tickets.		$205,320

Tickets,	$8 00	Halves,	$4 00
Quarters,	2 00	Eighths,	1 00

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

July 31, 1832.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.

September 20

New Leather Store,

No. 138, Wood st., 2d door below 6th st.

WALTER BRYANT & CO.,

LATE OF BOSTON, respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have now a Machine in operation for splitting Leather, which will enable them to supply this market with Leather, at Eastern prices.—They have now on hand a good assortment of finished Leather, of all kinds and qualities, not inferior to any that ever appeared in this market. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the stock, and judge for themselves.

Leather split at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Cash paid for upper Leather, and Calf skins in the rough.

☞The above machine is called 'Richardson's Patent machine for splitting Leather,' and was invented in Boston, and patented in April, 1831. It is the best invention yet patented, and the only one in use, that appears to give satisfaction. By it leather can be cut to any given thickness, with the greatest smoothness, ease, and nicety. Of that part of the hide, inside, that has generally, with much labor, been shaved off, and thrown away as useless, a piece of handsome, soft, and even leather is produced by this machine, which is very well adapted for boot backs, summer shoes, &c., &c.

The Eastern Boot and Shoe manufacturers have heretofore had a monopoly of split leather work, and consequently western workmen, were frequently idle, by vast quantities of this work being sent to Pittsburgh. Boot and Shoe-makers in this city, will now be enabled to compete with Eastern manufacturers, both in price and quality.

Pittsburgh, July 24.—2m.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all the Goods, Effects, and Book Accounts of M. E. Moehring & Brother, have been assigned to Charles Von Bonnhorst, Charles L. Volz, and Martin Rahm, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of the said firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother, with certain preferences. All those indebted to the said firm, by Book Account or otherwise, will call on Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. and settle their respective accounts, he being duly authorised; and those who have claims on said firm will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned assignees.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1832.—2m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapnyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HYMN ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOLERA.

Spare, mighty God! in mercy spare
The creatures of thy sovereign will;
Sweep nature's poison from the air,
And say in pity—'Peace, be still.'

Mid gloomy fears from day to day,
Thy creatures, live, Eternal King!
Oh! chase their gloomy thoughts away,
And shield them with thy mighty wing.

Let not the scourge of Asia sweep,
O'er fair Columbia's wide domain;
But, lull the poisonous blast to sleep,
Or waste it on the western main.

Thy guilty creatures hear, O God!
Let mercy be thy motive still;
But, if we need thy chast'ning rod,
Fit us, O! fit us for thy will.

Then shall the sons of earth rejoice,
By land and flood, with one accord;
And every heart and every voice
Shall praise the goodness of the Lord.

From the New York American.

THOUGHTS AMID THE CHOLERA.

When Pestilence invades our streets,
And frights our friends away,
How calm, but solemn, seem the hours
To us who lonely stay!

Our wonted places now no more
Their wonted faces show,
And silence seldom yields to sounds
Of voices which we know.

But, oh what hours are these for pray'r,
When scarce the world intrudes!
For now we feel that God is near,
The more in solitudes.

We pray for those who're absent far;
And, ah! how blest we'll feel,
When wakes again the social pray'r
Where lonely now we kneel.

New York, July 10th, 1832.

HISTORICAL.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the expedition of Col. Henry Bouquet, for the relief of Fort Pitt, in July and August, 1763; and of the battles with the Indians at Bushy run, on the 5th and 6th of August, of that year.

"The general peace, concluded between Great Britain, France, and Spain, in the year 1762, although viewed in different lights by persons variously affected in the mother country, was nevertheless universally considered as a most happy event in America.

"To behold the French, who had so long instigated and supported the Indians in the most destructive wars and cruel depredations on our frontier settlements, at last compelled to cede all Canada, and restricted to the western side of Mississippi, was what we had long wished, but scarcely hoped an accomplishment of in our own days.—The precision with which our boundaries were expressed, admitted of no ground for future disputes, and was matter of exultation to every one who understood and regarded the interest of these colonies. We had now the pleasing prospect of "entire* security from all molestation of the Indians, since French intrigues could no longer be employed to seduce, or French force to support them.'

'Unhappily, however, we were disappointed in this expectation. Our danger arose from that very quarter, in which we imagined ourselves in the most perfect security; and just at the time when we concluded the Indians to be entirely awed, and almost subjected by our power, they suddenly fell upon the frontiers of our most valuable settlements, and upon all our out-lying forts, with such unanimity in the design, and with such savage fury in the attack, as we had not experienced, even in the hottest times of any former war.'

Several reasons have been assigned for this perfidious conduct on their part; such as an omission of the usual presents, and some settlements made on lands not yet purchased from them. But these causes, if true, could only affect a few tribes, and never could have formed so general a combination against us. The true reason seems to have been a jealousy of our growing power, heightened by their seeing the French almost wholly driven out of America, and a number of forts now possessed by us, which commanded the great lakes and rivers communicating with them, and awed the whole Indian country. They probably imagined that they beheld 'in every garrison the germ of a future colony,' and thought it incumbent on them to make one general and timely effort to crush our power in the birth.

By the papers in the Appendix, a general idea may be formed of the strength of the different Indian nations surrounding our settlements, and their situation with respect to each other.

The Shawanese, Delawares, and other Ohio tribes, took the lead in this war, and seem to have begun it rather too precipitately, before the other tribes in confederacy with them, were ready for action.

Their scheme appears to have been projected with much deliberate mischief in the intention, and more than usual skill in the system of execution.—They were to make one general and sudden attack upon our frontier settlements in the time of harvest, to destroy our men, corn, cattle, &c. as far as they could penetrate, and to starve our out-posts, by cutting off their supplies, and all communication with the inhabitants of the Provinces.

In pursuance of this bold and bloody project, they fell suddenly upon our traders whom they had invited into their country, murdered many of them, and made one general plunder of their effects, to an immense value.

The frontiers† of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, were immediately overrun with scalping parties, marking their way with blood and devastation wherever they came, and all those examples of savage cruelty, which never fail to accompany an Indian war.

All our out-forts, even at the remotest distances, were attacked about the same time; and the following ones soon fell into the enemy's hands, [viz: Le Bœuf, Venango, Presqu' Isle, on and near Lake Erie; La Bay, upon Lake Michigan; St. Joseph's, upon the river of that name; Miamis, upon the Miamis river; Ouachtanon, upon the Ouabache; Sandusky, upon Lake Junundat; and Michilimackinac.

Being but weakly garrisoned, trusting to the security of a general peace so lately established, unable to obtain the least intelligence from the colonies, or from each other, and being separately persuaded by their treacherous and savage assailants that they had carried every other place before them, it could not be expected that these small posts could hold out long; and the fate of their garrisons is terrible to relate.

The news of their surrender, and the continued ravages of the enemy, struck all America with consternation, and depopulated a great part of our frontiers. We now saw most of those posts, suddenly wrested from us, which had been the great object of the late war, and one of the principal advantages acquired by the peace. Only the forts of Niagara, the Detroit, and Fort Pitt, remained in our hands, of all that had been purchased with so much blood and treasure. But these were places of consequence, and we hope it will ever remain an argument of their importance, and of the attention that should be paid to their future support, that they alone continued to awe the whole power of Indians, and balanced the fate of the war between them and us!

* The several quotations in this introduction are taken from the Annual Register, 1763, which is written with great elegance and truth, so far as the author appears to have been furnished with materials.

These forts, being larger, were better garrisoned and supplied to stand a siege of some length, than the places that fell. Niagara was not attacked, the enemy judging it too strong.

The officers who commanded the other two deserved the highest honor for the firmness with which they defended them, and the hardships they sustained, rather than deliver up places of such importance.

Major Gladwin, in particular, who commanded at the Detroit, had to withstand the united and vigorous attacks of all the nations living upon the Lakes.

The design of this publication, and the materials in my hands, lead me more immediately to speak of the defence and relief of Fort Pitt.

The Indians had early surrounded that place, and cut off all communication from it, even by message. Though they had no cannon, nor understood the methods of a regular siege, yet, with incredible boldness, they posted themselves under the banks of both rivers† by the walls of the fort, and continued as it were buried there, from day to day, with astonishing patience; pouring in an incessant storm of musquetry and fire arrows; hoping at length, by famine, by fire, or by harrassing out the garrison, to carry their point.

Captain Ecuyer, who commanded there, tho' he wanted several necessaries for sustaining a siege, and the fortifications had been greatly damaged by the floods, took all the precautions which art and judgment could suggest for the repair of the place, and repulsing the enemy. His garrison, joined by the inhabitants, and surviving traders who had taken refuge there, seconded his efforts with resolution. Their situation was alarming, being remote from all immediate assistance, and having to deal with an enemy from whom they had no mercy to expect.

General Amherst, the commander-in-chief, not being able to provide in time for the safety of the remote posts, bent his chief attention to the relief of the Detroit, Niagara, and Fort Pitt. The communication with the two former was chiefly by water, from the province of New York; and it was on that account the more easy to throw succors into them. The detachment sent to the Detroit arrived there on the 29th of July, 1763; but Captain Dalyell, who commanded that detachment, and seventy of his men, lost their lives in a rencounter with the Indians near the fort. Previous to this disaster, he had passed through Niagara, and left a reinforcement there.

Fort Pitt remained all this while in a most critical situation. No account could be obtained from the garrison, nor any relief sent to it, but by a long and tedious land march of near 200 miles beyond the settlements; and through those dangerous passes where the fate of Braddock and others still rises to the imagination.

Col. Bouquet was appointed to march to the relief of this fort, with a large quantity of military stores and provisions, escorted by the shattered remainder of the 42d and 77th regiments, lately returned in a dismal condition from the West Indies, and far from being recovered of their fatigues at the siege of the Havanna. General Amherst, having at that time no other troops to spare, was obliged to employ them in a service which would have required men of the strongest constitution and vigor.

Early orders had been given to prepare a convoy of provisions on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, but such were the universal terror and consternation of the inhabitants, that when Col. Bouquet arrived at Carlisle, nothing had yet been done. A great number of the plantations had been plundered and burnt, by the savages; many of the mills destroyed, and the full ripe crops stood waving in the field, ready for the sickle, but the reapers were not to be found!

The greatest part of the county of Cumberland, through which the army had to pass, was deserted, and the roads were covered with distressed families, flying from their settlements, and destitute of all the necessaries of life.

In the midst of that general confusion, the supplies necessary for the expedition became very precarious, nor was it less difficult to procure horses and carriages for the use of the troops.

The commander found that, instead of expecting such supplies from a miserable people, he himself was called by the voice of humanity to bestow on them some share of his own provisions to relieve their present exigency. However, in 18 days after his arrival at Carlisle, by the prudent and active measures which he pursued, joined to his knowledge of the country, and the diligence of the persons he employed, the convoy and carriages were procured with the assistance of the interior parts of the country, and the army proceeded.

Their march did not abate the fears of the dejected inhabitants. They knew the strength and ferocity of the enemy. They remembered the former defeats even of our best troops, and were full of diffidence and apprehensions on beholding the small number and sickly state of the regulars employed in this expedition. Without the least hopes, therefore, of success, they seemed only to wait for the fatal event, which they dreaded, to abandon all the country beyond the Susquehanna.

In such despondency of mind, it is not surprising, that though their whole was at stake, and depended entirely upon the fate of this little army, none of them offered to assist in the defence of the country, by joining the expedition; in which they would have been of infinite service, being in general well acquainted with the woods, and excellent marksmen.

It cannot be contested that the defeat of the regular troops on this occasion, would have left the province of Pennsylvania in particular, exposed to the most imminent danger, from a victorious, daring, and barbarous enemy† for (excepting the frontier people of Cumberland county) the bulk of its industrious inhabitants is composed of merchants, tradesmen, and farmers, unaccustomed to arms, and without a militia law.

The legislature ordered, indeed, 700 men to be raised for the protection of the frontiers during the harvest; but what dependence could be placed in raw troops, newly raised and undisciplined? Under so many discouraging circumstances, the Colonel (deprived of all assistance from the provinces, and having none to expect from the General, who had sent him the last man who could be removed from the hospitals) had nothing else to trust to, but about 500 soldiers of approved courage and resolution indeed, but infirm, and intire strangers to the woods, and to this new kind of war. A number of them were even so weak, as not to be able to march, and sixty were carried in wagons to reinforce the garrisons of the small posts on the communication.

Meanwhile Fort Ligonier, situated beyond the Allegheny Mountains, was in the greatest danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, before the army could reach it. The stockade being very bad, and the garrison extremely weak, they had attacked it vigorously, but had been repulsed by the bravery and good conduct of Lieutenant Blane, who commanded there.

The preservation of that post was of the utmost consequence, on account of its situation and the quantity of military stores it contained, which, if the enemy could have got possession of, would have enabled them to continue their attack upon Fort Pitt, and reduced the army to the greatest streights. For an object of that importance, every risk was to be run; and the Colonel determined to send through the woods, with proper guides, a party of thirty men to join that garrison. They succeeded by forced marches in that hazardous attempt, not having been discovered by the enemy till they came within sight of the Fort, into which they threw themselves, after receiving some running shot.

Previous to that reinforcement of regulars, 20 volunteers, all good woodsmen, had been sent to Fort Ligonier by Capt. Ourry, who commanded at Fort Bedford, another very considerable magazine of provisions, and military stores, the principal and centrical stage between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, being about one hundred miles distant from each. This fort was also in a ruinous condition, and very weakly garrisoned, although the two small intermediate posts, at the crossings of the Juniata and of Stony Creek, had been abandoned to strengthen it.

Here the distressed families, scattered for 12 or 15 miles round, fled for protection, leaving most of their effects a prey to the savages.

All the necessary precautions were taken by the commanding officer, to prevent surprize, and repel open force, as also to render ineffectual the enemies fire arrows. He armed all the fighting men, who formed two companies of volunteers, and did duty with the garrison till the arrival of two companies of light infantry, detached as soon as possible from Colonel Bouquet's little army.

These two magazines being secured, the Colonel advanced to the remotest verge of our settlements, where he could receive no sort of intelligence of the number, position, or motions of the enemy. Not even at Fort Bedford, where he arrived with his whole convoy on the 25th of July, for though the Indians did not attempt to attack the fort, they had by this time killed, scalped, and taken eighteen persons in that neighborhood, and their skulking parties were so spread, that at last no express could escape them. 'This' (want of intelligence) 'is often a very embarrassing circumstance in the conduct of a campaign in America. The Indians had better intelligence, and no sooner were they informed of the march of our army, than they broke up the siege of Fort Pitt, and took the rout by which they knew we were to proceed, resolved to take the first advantageous opportunity of an attack on the march.'

In this uncertainty of intelligence under which the Colonel labored, he marched from Fort Bedford, the 28th of July, and as soon as he reached Fort Ligonier, he determined, prudently, to leave his wagons at that post, and to proceed only with the pack horses. Thus disburdened, the army continued their rout. Before them lay a dangerous defile at Turtle creek, several miles in length, commanded the whole way by high craggy hills. This defile he intended to have passed the ensuing night, by a double or forced march; thereby, if possible, to elude the vigilance of so alert an enemy, proposing only to make a short halt in his way, to refresh the Troops, at *Bushy run*.

When they came *within half a mile of that place*, about one in the afternoon, (August 5th, 1763,) after a harrassing march of seventeen miles, and just as they were expecting to relax from their fatigue, they were suddenly attacked by the Indians, on their advanced guard; which being speedily and firmly supported, the enemy was beat off, and even pursued to a considerable distance.

"‡But the flight of these barbarians must often be considered as a part of the engagement, (if we may use the expression) rather than a dereliction of the field. The moment the pursuit ended, they returned with renewed vigor to the attack. Several other parties, who had been in ambush in some high grounds which lay along the flanks of the army, now started up at once, and falling with a resolution equal to that of their companions, galled our troops with a most obstinate fire.

It was necessary to make a general charge with the *whole line to dislodge them from these heights*. This charge succeeded; but still the success produced no decisive advantage; for as soon as the savages were driven from one post, they still appeared on another, till by constant reinforcements they were at length able to surround the whole detachment, and attack the convoy which had been left in the rear.

This manœuvre obliged the main body to fall back in order to protect it. The action, which grew every moment hotter and hotter, now became general. Our troops were attacked on every side; the savages supported their spirit throughout; but the steady behaviour of the English troops, who were not thrown into the least confusion by the very discouraging nature of this service, in the end prevailed; they repulsed the enemy, and drove them from all their posts with fixed bayonets.

The engagement ended only with the day, having continued from one without any intermission.

The ground, on which the action *ended*, was not altogether inconvenient for an encampment. The convoy and the wounded were in the middle, and the troops, disposed in a circle, incompassed the whole. In this manner, and with little repose, they passed an anxious night, obliged to the strictest vigilance by an enterprising enemy who had surrounded them.

Those who have only experienced the severities and dangers of a campaign in Europe, can scarcely form an idea of what is to be done and endured in an American war. To act in a country cultivated and inhabited, where roads are made, magazines are established, and hospitals provided; where there are good towns to retreat to in case of misfortune; or, at the worst, a generous enemy to yield to, from whom no consolation, but the honor of victory, can be wanting; this may be considered as the exercise of a spirited and adventurous mind, rather than a rigid contest where all is at stake, and mutual destruction the object; and as a contention between rivals for glory, rather than a real struggle between sanguinary enemies.—But in an American campaign every thing is terrible; the face of the country, the climate, the enemy. There is no refreshment for the healthy, nor relief for the sick. A vast unhospitable desert, unsafe and treacherous, surrounds them, where victories are not decisive, but defeats are ruinous; and simple death is the least misfortune which can happen to them. This forms a service truly critical, in which all the firmness of the body and mind is put to the severest trial; and all the exertions of courage and address are called out. If the actions of these rude campaigns are of less dignity, the adventures in them are more interesting to the heart, and more amusing to the imagination, than the events of a regular war.

But to return to the party of English, whom we left in the woods. At the first dawn of light the savages began to declare themselves, all about the camp, at the distance of about 500 yards; and by shouting and yelling in the most horrid manner, quite round that extensive circumference, endeavored to strike terror by an ostentation of their numbers, and their ferocity.

After this alarming preparative, they attacked our forces, and, under the favor of an incessant fire, made several bold efforts to penetrate into the camp. They were repulsed in every attempt, but by no means discouraged from new ones. Our troops, continually victorious, were continually in danger. They were besides extremely fatigued with a long march, and with the equally long action of the preceding day; and they were distressed to the last degree by a total want of water, much more intolerable than the enemy's fire.

Tied to their convoy, they could not lose sight of it for a moment, without exposing, not only that interesting object, but their wounded men, to fall a prey to the savages, who pressed them on every side. To move was impracticable. Many of the horses were lost, and many of the drivers, stupefied by their fears, hid themselves in the bushes, and were incapable of hearing or obeying orders.

Their situation became extremely critical and perplexing, having experienced that the most lively efforts made no impression upon an enemy, who always gave way when pressed; but who, the moment the pursuit was over, returned with as much alacrity as ever to the attack. Besieged rather than engaged; attacked without interruption, and without decision; able neither to advance nor to retreat, they saw before them the most melancholy prospect of crumbling away by degrees, and entirely perishing without revenge or honor, in the midst of those dreadful deserts. The fate of Braddock was every moment before their eyes; but they were more ably conducted.

The commander was sensible that every thing depended upon bringing the savages to a close engagement, and to stand their ground when attacked. Their audaciousness, which had increased with their success, seemed favorable to this design. He endeavored, therefore, to increase their confidence as much as possible.

For that purpose he contived the following stratagem. Our troops were posted on an eminence, and formed a circle round their convoy from the preceding night, which order they still retained. Col. Bouquet gave directions that two companies of his troops, who had been posted in the most advanced situations, should fall within the circle; the troops on the right and left immediately opened their files, and filled up the vacant space, that they might seem to cover their retreat. Another company of light infantry, with one of grenadiers, were ordered "to lie in ambuscade," to support the two first companies of grenadiers, who moved on the feigned retreat, and were intended to begin the real attack. The dispositions were well made, and the plan executed without the least confusion.

The savages gave entirely into the snare. The thin line of troops, which took possession of the ground which the two companies of light foot had left, being brought in nearer to the centre of the circle, the barbarians mistook those motions for a retreat, abandoned the woods which covered them, hurried headlong on, and advancing with the most daring intrepidity, galled the English troops with their heavy fire. But at the very moment when, certain of success, they thought themselves masters of the camp, the two first companies made a sudden turn, and sallying out from a part of the hill, which could not be observed, fell furiously upon their right flank.

The savages, though they found themselves disappointed and exposed, preserved their recollection, and resolutely returned the fire which they had received. Then it was the superiority of combined strength and discipline appeared. On the second charge they could no longer sustain the irresistible shock of the regular troops, who rushing upon them, killed many, and put the rest to flight.

At the instant when the savages betook themselves to flight, the other two companies, which had been ordered to support the first, rose "from the ambuscade," marched to the enemy, and gave them their full fire. This accomplished their defeat. The four companies now united, did not give the enemy time to look behind them, but pursued them till they were totally dispersed.

The other bodies of the savages attempted nothing. They were kept in awe during the engagement by the rest of the British troops, who were so posted as to be ready to fall on them upon the least motion. Having been witnesses to the defeat of their companions, without any effort to support or assist them, they at length followed their example and fled.

This judicious and successful manœuvre rescued the party from the most imminent danger. The victory secured the field, and cleared all the adjacent woods. But still the march was so difficult, and the army had suffered so much, and so many horses were lost, that before they were able to proceed, they were reluctantly obliged to destroy such part of their convoy of provisions as they could not carry with them for want of horses. Being lightened by this sacrifice, they proceeded to Bushy-Run, where finding water, they encamped."

A plan of this engagement is annexed, and it was thought the more necessary here to insert a particular account of it, as the new manœuvres§ and skilful conduct of the commander, seem to have been the principal means, not only of preserving his army in the most critical situation, but likewise of ensuring them a complete victory.

The enemy lost about sixty men on this occasion, some of them their chief warriors; which they reputed a very severe stroke. They had likewise many wounded in the pursuit. The English lost about fifty men, and had about sixty wounded.

The savages, thus signally defeated in all their attempts to cut off this reinforcement upon its march, began to retreat with the utmost precipitation to their remote settlements, wholly giving up their designs against Fort Pitt; at which place Col. Bouquet arrived safe with his convoy, four days after the action; receiving no further molestation on the road, except a few scattered shot from a disheartened and flying enemy.

Here the Colonel was obliged to put an end to the operations of this campaign, not having a sufficient force to pursue the enemy beyond the Ohio, and take advantage of the victory obtained over them; nor having any reason to expect a timely reinforcement from the provinces in their distressed situation. He was therefore forced to content himself with supplying Fort Pitt, and other places on the communication, with provisions, ammunition, and stores; stationing his small army to the best advantage he could against the approach of winter."

§ Another reason for being so particular in this account, is that the military papers annexed to this work, and the plan for carrying on any future wars with the Indians, were composed upon the experience of this engagement, by an officer long employed in the service he describes. His own improvement was his principal motive in the composition of them; but being told that they might convey many useful hints to others, and be of much service if laid before the public, he was pleased, upon my request, freely to communicate them to me for that purpose.

† The Ohio and Monongahela, at the junction of which stands Fort Pitt.

‡ The above quotation is from the writer already mentioned, and seems so accurately and elegantly drawn up, from the account of this engagement, sent to his Majesty's ministers, that nothing better can be inserted in its room. There are but one or two small mistakes in it, which are here corrected.

The New York Courier and Enquirer contradicts that part of the speculations of the Commercial Advertiser relative to the departure of Joseph Bonaparte to Europe in the present crisis of French politics, which affirms that his journey was "sudden and unexpected." On the contrary, it is stated that application was made on his behalf by our State department to the British Ministry in February last, requesting to know their views as to the propriety of his visiting Europe, on affairs connected "with the situation of his family and his private affairs generally." An answer was received from Earl Grey, expressing the entire acquiescence of the British ministry in the visit, and their willingness to lend every aid to make it 'agreeable and useful.'

The correction affords no cause for diminishing the public interest attached to the movements of so prominent a member of the Bonaparte family. In the unquiet state of France, divided and harassed by contending parties, the Carlists, the Bonapartists and the republicans, with a monarch possessing no intelligible right to the throne and growing daily more unpopular, the actions of the leaders of all the great parties are subject to much anxious observation. Additional importance is given to those of Joseph, by the fact that he has the express approbation of the English government for a step which cannot but increase the popular excitements in France against all branches of the Bourbons.—*Balt. Amer.*

Colonization Society.—The brig American, Capt. Abels, sailed from this port on the 25th July for Liberia, having on board 127 free persons of color—103 of them liberated slaves, whose former owners have furnished them with ample stock of clothing, groceries, agricultural and household utensils, and tools of every kind necessary to assist them on their arrival in Africa to furnish their settlements.—16 of those who are very valuable, were emancipated by Mrs. Ann Page, of Jefferson county Va., the sister of Bishop Mead.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The plan which has been partially adopted in New York, of injecting saline solutions into the veins of Cholera patients, has been found eminently hazardous and uncertain. We have seen a letter from one of the most skilful and learned physicians of that city, in which it is stated that of *thirty* cases, in which that kind of treatment has been adopted, only *two* had survived, up to Saturday last.—*Phil. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb.	5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	9†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	24†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37§
Beer,	3†	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	5†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9½		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8½§
Cheese	6½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$20 a 21†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No.	5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4 00*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½a5
New herring,	$7§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O.lo.	6½a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	75†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$2 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	2½a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$120§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	14½†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	30*
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6½§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40c†
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	28†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 44§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

WASHINGTON HALL
STAGE OFFICE,

Sign of the Golden Lamb, Market Street,

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

THIS Large and Commodious House, formerly kept by George A. Dohrman, adjoining the public square, has undergone a thorough repair: it now contains thirty rooms, and several fine parlors for families, and is fitted up with entire new furniture.

The subscriber now offers his best efforts to afford comforts to all who may please to favor him with their custom, and assures the public that his Bar and Table will be well supplied, and his stable, which is large, will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler, and his charges reasonable.

There is a Daily Line of Stages which leaves this house for Ashtabula, on lake Erie, by way of Knoxville, Wellsville, Lisbon, &c., of first rate houses and coaches—there is also a fine line of four horse mail coaches leaves here for Zanesville, by the way of Cadiz and Cambridge, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and also one for Wooster, by the way of Philadelphia; and one for Cleaveland, by the way of Canton, every Thursday; also, a daily line to Pittsburgh, after the arrival of the Mail Boat from Wheeling, equal to any for good coaches, houses, and careful drivers.—Travelers going any of the above routes will do well to come this way, as I flatter myself they will not be disappointed. Seats may be taken at this office for any of the above lines. Passengers coming in the Pittsburgh or Wooster lines, will be brought to this house, by giving directions to the drivers. N. HUTCHINS.

July 24, 1832.—3m

DR. HEINZELMAN'S
Late Improved Truss.

THOSE laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease Hernia, (Rupture) are respectfully informed that the above improved Gum Elastic Pad Truss, for which there has been letters patent granted by the President of the U. States, exceeds every instrument of the kind heretofore offered to be public. The high commendations already bestowed, and univeral satisfaction given to those afflicted, affords the fullest proof to those wishing effectual and certain remedy for the same, adaped to the different species of this disease, to which male, female, and children are subject.

As regards the true surgical principles of a proper constructed Truss for the radical cure of Hernia, together with cleanliness (as it can be recovered by the patient himself with a piece of silk or linen) and durability with elegance of execution, he feels satisfied of rendering general benefit to the afflicted, as the correctness upon which it is constructed being abundantly tested by experience, having also submitted the above instrument to the inspection of several medical gentlemen of great experience and character, all of whom concur in forming an exceedingly favorable opinion of the simplicity of construction and limited motion, graduated to the different attitudes and permanency of location on the body, as the central elastic projection on the concave disk of the pad, as well as its vertical spiral spring appearing to them an improvemnt that will be found valuable in the management of Hernia, and cannot fail to meet with the approbation of the profession.

Among those, he takes pleasure in referring to

G. McCLELLAN, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in Jef. Med. Col. Phila.
J. EBERLE, M. D.
Professor in the Ohio Medical College, [Cincinnati,] late of Philadelphia.
E. P. ATLEE, M. D.
G. F. KLINGEL, M. D.
C. NOBLE, M. D.
H. KLAPP, M. D.
J. UHLER, M. D.
E. BUCK, M. D.
Members of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

☞ For sale at the Proprietor's price, by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street.

August 3, 1832.—3t

Venetian Blind Factory.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to pursue the above business in all its variety, viz: Hall Doors, and Window Shutters, on the improved New York plan, together with the inside half and draw blind, a constant supply of which will be kept on hand at the factory in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

ABR'M. WESTERVELT.

N. B. To any who may be disposed to purchase by the quantity, for retail, a liberal deduction will be made.

Feb 24, 1832.—6mw

Western University.

THIS Institution having been recently re organized, and the spacious edifice for the accommodation of the various classes completed, will commence its session on the sixth day of August.

The Board of Trustees flatter themselves that, under the new and improved course of studies and discipline which have been adopted, this Institution will assume such an additional character, as will entitle it to the extensive and liberal patronage of the public.

In addition to the services of the Rev. Dr. Bruce, as principal of the Faculty, the Board have employed Mr. G. P. WILLIAMS, as Professor of Languages, &c., and Rev. W. D. LACY, Professor of Rhetoric, Elocution, &c., gentlemen of eminent Literary and Scientific acquirements.

In connection with the University, and under the superintendance of the Faculty, the Board has established a Grammar School, in which will be taught the essential Rudiments of a complete English education. This department will be under the immediate charge of Mr. Nathaniel Edson, a gentleman every way qualified for such a trust.

The terms for the first Collegiate session,

of 5 months, will be		$14
2d do.	6 do.	18
Grammar School, 1st session, 5 months,		12
2d do.	6 months,	13

payable in advance.

By order of the Board.

W. ROBINSON, Jr.,
President, pro tem. Board of Trustees.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1832.—4t.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.

GEORGE BOYD.

June 1, 1832.—4mw

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

UNADULTERATED WINES AND FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt26.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 2, 1832.

SANITARY BOARD, }
Pittsburgh, Aug. 1, 1832. }

Resolved,—That the Report of the Board of Consulting Physicians of the 30th July last, and the Report of the Committee of this Board, to whom the same was referred, of the 1st inst. be together published in the newspapers of this city, for public information.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
President.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

July 30, 1832.

To the Sanitary Board:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned Physicians, appointed by the Sanitary Board, as a consulting Board, beg leave respectfully and earnestly to recommend to the citizens, and those officially appointed to act for them, to persevere with the utmost vigor in the work of cleansing our streets, alleys, cellars, privies, &c.; and in the speedy removal of every cause by which the atmosphere may be impregnated with noxious or offensive effluvia. The records of the progress of the formidable pestilence with which we are threatened, prove conclusively that its worst ravages have been committed in thickly populated towns and cities, where the streets and alleys have been narrow and filthy, and the houses low, badly ventilated, and crowded with filthy inmates. Under opposite circumstances it has never prevailed to any considerable extent. In many instances rigid attention to cleanliness has appeared altogether to prevent its entrance, and in others its fatal progress has been arrested by the same means. A flattering hope may reasonably be indulged that the efficient and liberal precautions taken by our eastern sister city will ward off the impending danger from her, or render the disease comparatively harmless. We can only look for safety in following her example. Unfortunately, however, our circumstances are widely different. Reposing in health and security amongst our high hills, under the shade of our smoky, sulphurous atmosphere, (to which we still look with some degree of confidence for protection against the disease,) previous to the present threatened approach of the Cholera, no sanitary measures had ever been adopted by our city authorities; no Board of Health had ever been formed; no bill of mortality had ever been published. A Sanitary Board, and a Board of consulting Physicians, are now constituted, and the work of cleansing and preparation has been entered on, and all necessary arrangements to meet this or any future emergency of the kind will, doubtless, speedily be carried into effect.

Shortly after the consulting Board was organized, it recommended to the Sanitary Board the following amongst other measures, viz:

1. The establishment of a Hospital.
2. The establishment of a Dispensary.
3. The organization df a Board of Health, whose duty it should be to publish the bills of mortality weekly, or oftener, if necessary, and to perform all other duties usually appertaining to Boards of Health.
4. Persistance in efficient measures for immediately and thoroughly cleansing the city.
5. The appointment of a Health Physician, whose duty it should be to visit all suspicious cases, occurring in or near the city, and report them to the Mayor.
6. The appointment of two physicans to organize a Hospital, and make arrangements without delay to meet the epidemic, should it appear in this city.
7. An arrangement with certain apothecaries, by which medicines may be had at the cost of the city, on the prescription of physicians, who may attend poor cholera patients.

These are the most important measures which the consulting Board thought proper to suggest and recommend to the city authorities. Much, however, must be left to the citizens and heads of families, in the work of preparation, to meet the apprehended danger.

Fear has been found, wherever the disease has prevailed, to be one of the strongest predisposing causes to its attacks. The Board would therefore caution the public not to give credence to the idle and exaggerated reports that are daily put in circulation; and that produce so much panic and alarm. The Sanitary Board are pledged to the public to give prompt publicity to the first case that may appear amongst us, and to furnish regular and authentic statements, in the newspapers, of its progress and morality.

Every cause by which debility may be produced, and the system reduced below its usual standard, should be avoided. Amongst these are mental or bodily fatigue, loss of sleep, exposure during very warm weather to the heat of the sun, or to dampior night air, the use of crude or indigestible food. All the fruits of the season should be used with moderation and caution, and the whole class of watery and cold vegetables, such as radishes, cabbages, mellons, cucumbers, &c. should be entirely proscribed.

Amongst all other causes, the one that has been found to produce the highest, we might say, the deadliest predisposition to cholera, is *intemperance in the use of ardent spirits*. So discriminating a partiality has it shown for the intemperate, that wherever it has appeared they have been its first victims. In many instances they have been culled out and swept off with frightful mortality. No other result could reasonably be expected, as the long continued and steady use of their favorite poison has the inevitable effect of deranging and disordering every organ and function of the system.

In Montreal, so great was the spread of the disease amongst persons of that class, that the civil authorities thought it proper to issue an order to shut up every grog shop in the place.

Temperance and moderation in all things is manifestly the greatest safeguard against the disease. It is true, it is too often hopeless and useless to address arguments and precautions to those whose reason is already dethroned, but the history of this frightful pestilence furnishes alarming facts, which must address themselves, even where this is the case, to the strongest feeling of the human heart—the *love of life*.

All sudden departures from accustomed habits and modes of living, will be hazardous, and on this account, persons of intemperate habits, and those laboring under chronic diseases, are advised to apply to their physicians for directions as to the course proper for them to pursue.

Personal cleanliness is strongly recommended; for this purpose the tepid bath once or twice a week unless rendered improper by disease or some peculiarity of constitution.

It will be proper to adapt the clothing to the changes of the atmosphere, and to wear light flannel or cotton next the skin.

There is at present in this city, and in the adjoining country, an unusual number of bowel complaints, such as diarrhœa and common cholera, and a few cases of dysentery amongst adults; and summer complaint among children. In all such cases medical advice should be taken, and the system be brought back, as soon as possible, to a healthy state. Almost invariably when the disease has been fatal in temperate persons the attack has been preceded by some neglected condition of the above kind.

This Board does not advise families to supply themselves with an extensive assortment of the various medicines used in the treatment of cholera, believing that more evil than advantage would result from the improper and untimely use, and often in improper doses, that would be made of them, in times of alarm, without the advice of a physician.

For the present the following suggestions only are offered, which are intended, however, should the disease make its appearance in our city, for sudden and emergent cases, during the time that a physician is being sent for, and when one cannot speedily be procured.

The moment the first symptoms of cholera make their appearance, which are sudden prostration of strength, coldness of the hands and feet, sickness and burning at the stomach, vomiting, and purging, a physician should be sent for; there is perhaps no disease which requires more prompt and efficient medical treatment.

A tea spoonful of equal parts of laudanum and spirits of hartshorn, or a table spoonful of the following mixture should be immediately given, and repeated in half an hour, or sooner, if the first be thrown off the stomach:

Take of prepared chalk, half an ounce,
" oil of peppermint, fifteen drops,
" laudanum, two drams,
" water, four ounces.

The patient is to be put to bed, and covered with blankets, and heated bricks, rolled in cloths, to be applied round the body, so as to produce as much heat as can conveniently be borne; mustard poultices to be applied to the stomach, spine, and to the extremities. The remaining treatment must be left to the judgment of the physician, to be varied according to the different symptoms and circumstances of each patient.

JAMES AGNEW,
ADAM HAYS,
JAMES R. SPEAR,
S. R. HOLMES,
H. D. SELLERS.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Consulting Physicians, of the 30th of July, 1832, made report:

'That after having carefully considered the said communication, and believing the same necessary for public information, they recommend the publication thereof in the newspapers, together with this report.

1. *As to the establishment of a Hospital.* The Board have already provided therefor by engaging 'Concert Hall,' in Penn street, a large, airy, and commodious building, very suitable for the purpose, and which is ready to be occupied, under the direction of the physicians, at any moment it may be needed. If it should unfortunately happen that this building should prove insufficient, the Board have resolved to rent the warehouse on Scotch Hill, the property of Mr. Ross, which is also deemed a high, airy, and healthy situation, and amply sufficient for all the purposes of a hospital. Beds, bedding, cooking apparatus, &c. can be furnished at a very short notice, should they be required. Some suitable persons have been engaged to attend the hospital, should their services be required; and the Board have no doubt a sufficient number of nurses can be at any time engaged.

2. *As to the establishment of a Dispensary.* The Board do not consider it necessary to establish a dispensary. The druggists and apothecaries of the city are numerous, respectable, and benevolent; and so far as in them lies, as a body, their services may be fully relied on. But, in order to supply the place of a dispensary, the Board have designated three respectable apothecaries, viz. Messrs. P. A. Madeira, Hannen & Co., and B. A. Fahnestock to furnish medicines to the poor gratis, on the prescriptions of the physicians. If these are not sufficient the Board intend to increase their number, and to direct them to comply with all the requisitions of the Board of Consulting Physicians, of the Hospital Physician, and of the Health Physician. The Board also intend to adopt such other measures, on this subject, as the Board of Consulting Physicians may from time to time recommend.

3. *The organization of a Board of Health, &c.* The Sanitary Board have no power or authority to establish a *'board of health,'* whose duty it shall be to publish bills of mortality weekly, or oftener, if necessary—or to establish any other body to perform all the other duties usually appertaining to boards of health. So far as the Sanitary Board have power, they have already endeavored to procure the publication of bills of mortality, but these endeavors have not been seconded by those, with whose assistance alone, such bills can be correctly collected and published. The boards of health in all our eastern cities, are constituted by legislative enactment, with suitable powers, and ample funds, and legally authorized to enforce their regulations. The *Sanitary Board* of Pittsburgh was constituted by an ordinance of the city councils, to supply the place of a *Board of Health*, as far as the same can be reasonably done, without the sanction of an act of the legislature.

4. *Persistance in efficient measures for immediately and thoroughly cleansing the city.* This has been most carefully attended to. The street commissioner has been most exemplarily active in the discharge of his public duties, and two active, efficient, and intelligent men have been appointed as his assistants. Besides, boards of assistants, consisting of from 8 to 10 respectable and active citizens, have been appointed in each ward, to inspect all the streets, lanes, yards, cellars, privies, &c., and to cause the same to be thoroughly cleansed, and kept clean, by having the same purified with lime, chloride of lime, &c.; and the streets, alleys, and gutters, frequently washed, swept, and cleaned. The hydrant water is freely used for such purposes, and all the inhabitants are authorised to use it every morning, (Sundays excepted,) from 5 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of washing and cleaning the streets, alleys, and gutters.

5. *The appointment of Health Physician.* The Board have appointed *Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock*, as health physician, and this gentleman has, so far, faithfully discharged his duties, and has carefully reported to the Mayor, and to the Sanitary Board whatever was deemed by him worthy of notice; and the Board have the pleasure of stating to their fellow citizens, that they have every reason to believe, that the conduct and services of Dr. M'Clintock are generally approved of.

6. *The appointment of two hospital physicians.* The Sanitary Board having made the necessary arrangements to completely organize a hospital, (so far as supplies of beds, clothing, medicines, food, attendance, &c., was necessary,) have not yet appointed hospital physicians, conceiving such appointments unnecessary unless the epidemic makes its appearance. The Board of Consulting Physicians, however, thinking otherwise, they have been requested to designate to the Sanitary Board, two suitable physicians, who will be forthwith appointed, and whose duties will be to organize a hospital, and make arrangements, without delay, to meet the epidemic, should it appear in this city.

7. *As to arrangements with apothecaries.* Such arrangements have been made, to an extent that the Sanitary Board believe fully adequate to any sudden call which may be made on the first appearance of the epidemic. If experience shows it to be necessary, the number will be increased to such an extent as the Board of Consulting Physicians may from time to time recommend.

So far as the health of the city is concerned, and so far as it may be necessary to prevent the approach of the epidemic, to prevent its spreading, and to arrest its progress, should it appear, the Sanitary Board have, from the first, expressed their determination to carry into effect the advice and recommendations of the Board of Consulting Physicians; and they hope it will be satisfactory to their fellow citizens to state that, in such determination they at present remain.

Idle and unfounded clamors and reports, the Sanitary Board will at all times disregard. But they respectfully request their fellow citizens to attend the regular meetings of the Board, if complaints are to be made, and the Mayor thinks he is not bound to act officially, and such complaints will be carefully and punctually attended to. And if any one has any thing useful or important to suggest, the Board is at all times willing and ready to hear them, and will be thankful for information on any subject connected with the prompt and efficient discharge of their duty."

And the said report having been read and considered, was approved of, and ordered to be published.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
President.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

We are pleased to learn that the Locomotive, Delaware, took the Baltimore passengers, on Friday, across the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, in *one hour and eleven minutes*, and brought the return passengers from Frenchtown to New Castle in *one hour and ten minutes*. The distance is sixteen miles and a half. The directors of this road have very properly determined to go at so moderate a rate of speed as to insure perfect safety. It is not their intention, therefore, we are informed to cross the Peninsula in less than an hour, with passengers, though the engineer of their road has pronounced it practicable to do so with the Delaware in *twenty minutes*, should the occasion require it.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1832.

Yesterday was generally observed with decorum and propriety, as a day of fasting and prayer.—In the fulfilment of this observance, we closed our office, which will account for the late appearance of our paper; and, also, for the omission of some editorial matter which we had prepared.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.—During the 24 hours, ending at noon on Sunday last, 65 new cases—26 deaths. Succeeding 24 hours, 176 new cases—71 deaths.

It having been mentioned, in a letter from Germany, which we published a short time ago, that the men of science there stated that the Cholera had never prevailed at an elevation exceeding 800 feet above the level of the ocean.—It became a matter of some interest to know what was the elevation of Pittsburgh.—Darby, in his Gazetteer, states that the "*low water surface* at Brownsville is 850 feet above the high tide of the Chesapeake."—Pittsburgh is still higher than the *low water surface* at Brownsville, probably about 25 feet—so that we are elevated about 75 feet above the range of Cholera, as fixed by the letter from Germany.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—We have received an Extra, from the Maysville Eagle, containing the returns of the first day in Mason county—

Buckner, (Clay,) - - - - -	696
Breathitt, (Jackson,) - - - - -	394
	302

THE OLDEN TIME.—The very full and interesting account of Colonel Bouquet's expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt, which was then beleaguered by the Indians, and of his battles on the 5th and 6th of August, 1763, is taken from a book, published in Philadelphia in 1766. Our townsman, Richard Biddle, Esq., during his recent sojourn in London, picked it up in one of the book stores, in that city, and very kindly favored us with the loan of it. This book, in addition to this account, contains also a journal of the march of Col. Bouquet from Fort Pitt to the Forks of the Muskingum, in 1764, with a narrative of the treaty there held with the Indians. It also contains a plan of the field of battle at Bushy Run, a map of the country through which Colonel Bouquet marched to the Muskingum, and two remarkably well executed plates. The first is a representation of the Indians giving a *talk* to Col. Bouquet, at the conference House, near the Forks of the Muskingum, in October, '64. The other is the surrender of the white prisoners, women and children, by the Indians, in November, 1764, in pursuance of the provisions of the previous treaty. They were both designed by that distinguished painter, Benjamin West, who was then about 28 years of age.

The only monument of British industry and expenditure now standing here, is the Redoubt, near the point, which, by an inscription in its walls, is proved to have been erected by Col. Bouquet, in 1764.

By a note made by Mr. Biddle on the margin of the book, it appears that this gallant and truly promising officer died at Pensacola, in 1766, having previously been made a Brigadier General. This information was obtained by Mr. Biddle from the Annual Register of that year.

DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS.

By the arrival, last night, of the Steam Boat Enterprize, from Galena, letters were received in town, giving an account of a battle that was fought by the Mounted Troops, under the command of Gen. Dodge, and the main body of the Indians, after a close pursuit of one hundred miles. The Indians, it appears, were making their way towards the Mississippi, with the intention of crossing, but being closely pursued, they were compelled to incline in the direction of the Wisconsin, with a view of taking refuge on an Island in that river, or of crossing first the Wisconsin, and thus gain time sufficient to make a safe retreat across the Mississippi. They were however overtaken at the Wisconsin, and, after an hour's fighting, were completely defeated, and no doubt would have been all cut to pieces had not the darkness of night enabled them to escape. The army is still in pursuit, and from the starved condition of the Indians, they will doubtless be again overtaken.

The following letter from Gen. Dodge to Capt. Loomis, will give the particulars of the fight.—*St. Louis Republican, Extra, Aug.* 1.

CAMP WISCONSIN, }
July 22d, 1832. }

"We met the enemy yesterday near the Wisconsin river, and opposite the old Sock village, after a close porsuit for near 100 miles. Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded; from the scalps taken by the Winnebagoes, as well as those taken by the whites, and the Indians carried from the field of battle, we must have killed 40 of them. The number of wounded is not known; we can only judge from the number killed that many were wounded. From their crippled situation, I think we must overtake them, unless they descend the Wisconsin by water. If you could place a field piece immediately on the Wisconsin, that would command the river, you might prevent their escape by water. Gen. Atkinson will arrive at the Blue Mounds on the 24th, with the regulars and a brigade of mounted men. I will cross the Wisconsin tomorrow, and should the enemy retreat by land, he will probably attempt crossing some twenty miles above Prairie du Chien; in that event, the mounted men would want some boats for the transportation of their arms, ammunition, and provisions. If you could procure for us some Mackinaw boats, in that event, as well as some provision supplies, it would greatly facilitate our views.

Excuse great haste.

I am, with great respect,
Your ob't serv't.
(Signed) H. DODGE,
Col. Comd'g Mich. Mounted Volunteers.

Accounts from Chicago, to the 24th ult. give the pleasing intelligence that the Cholera had disappeared from that place.—Dates from General Atkinson's division to the 22d had been received, stating that Black Hawk was in full retreat for the Mississippi, and that the mounted men of the army were in pursuit of him, followed by the regulars. General Scott continued in perfect health.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. George W. Carpenter, Chemist and Drug gist, who is very advantageously known for various and valuable chemical preparations, has a concentrated liquid *Chloride of Soda*, which he sells at his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street. This article is of uniform strength, and is deemed much superior to the Chloride of Lime as a disinfecting agent. The Institute of France decreed 3,000 francs to M. Labarraque, and 2,000 to M. Mazuyer, for the discovery of the Chloride of Soda. It should be used in every family, at this season, when the extinction of all offensive odors, and the purification of every atmosphere, are extremely important.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The National Republican Convention of the state of New York, which met at Utica last week, have unanimously approved the nomination of *Henry Clay* as a candidate for the office of President, and *John Sergeant* for that of Vice President. They also, by a similar vote, recommended the electoral ticket headed by the name of James Kent, which was agreed upon by the Anti-Masonic Convention, held some time since, and has been published, for the support of the National Republicans; and they recommend Francis Granger and Samuel Stevens as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

A committee of two from each senatorial district reported the following resolutions, accompanied by an address, which were unanimously adopted.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, having in his late *veto* message to the Bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, most audaciously declared that "most of the dangers which impend over our union have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government, by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act;" "thereby clearly and manifestly intending to denounce and repudiate that system, coeval with the existence of our national government, which has fostered and protected the resources and industry of the people of the United States, and under which this nation has been so signally prospered; has evinced not only a total dereliction of his own principles, but has aimed a deadly blow at the prosperity of the manufacturers, the farmers, and the mechanics of this country, and has thereby forfeited all claims to the respect and confidence of the people of this state, whose welfare so essentially depends on the protection, by the Government of the United States, of American industry and American resources.

"Resolved, That this Convention consider the Bank of the United States constitutional; and the existence of such an institution highly advantageous to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the country, and absolutely essential to our national prosperity. And that we see in the late veto message, objections feeble and untenable, and highly dangerous, and subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution."

The Charleston Mercury lays great stress upon the legal and constitutional character of Nullification. We recommend to its attention the following passage of General Alexander Hamilton's Report on the Western insurrection in Pennsylvania.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The idea of pursuing legal measures to obstruct the operation of a law, needs little comment. Legal measures may be pursued to procure the repeal of a law, but to obstruct its operation presents a contradiction in terms. The operation, or what is the same thing, the execution of a law cannot be obstructed, after it has been constitutionally enacted, without illegality and crime. The expression quoted is one of those phrases, which can only be used to conceal a disorderly and culpable intention under forms that may escape the hold of the law."

The Count de Survilliers.—Conjecture is busy in assigning the motives of this gentleman's voyage to Europe, and the late disturbances in Paris are supposed to have either caused or expedited his departure. This is a mistake. He not only communicated to a friend his intention to embark in the "*Alexander*," but had actually taken his passage in that ship, before the news of the disturbances at General Lamarque's funeral arrived here; indeed before his death was known. The account of the death of the General came by an arrival one day earlier than that of his funeral.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Pugilism.—We are sorry to see that this disgraceful art is introduced into this country. How revolting to witness such a scene as is described in a northern paper! The parties were Joseph M'Donald and Samuel O'Rorke, who met at Lake Champlain, Vermont, on the 15th of June, to fight a second battle for $700.

"The ring" (says the account) was formed in the old English style; and the men arrived amidst the cheers of their friends—M'Donald, crimson, with gay borders; and O'Rorke, the blue bird's eye, and green colors."

Here the paper particularly describes, in flash language, 45 rounds. On the

"46th—O'Rorke became the favorite, 20 to 1. M'Donald's friends began to get blue, to think that M'Donald's secured battle should be defeated. But weakness was visible in both men. After 1 hour and 45 minutes, O'Rorke became the fresher man. Until the 57th round, O'Rorke came up with undiminished confidence and good generalship; when M'Donald dropped his arms hopeless, and a blow might have killed him. O'Rorke lifted his hand to give him the last, but with humanity and good feeling, dropped his arms, and looking pitifully at his man, nobly exclaimed, 'No, Joseph M'Donald, I won't strike an antagonist in so helpless a state.' O'Rorke's second, wind, and science, gained him the battle; he is upwards of six feet high, lathy, and muscular. M'Donald is well skilled, and the strongest man; he is thick set, well skilled, and lusty. The contest lasted 1 hour and 46 minutes—rounds 57."

From such "humanity"—"good feeling"—pitiful looks," and "noble exclamations," deliver us! —*N. Y. Gazette.*

MARRIED,

On the 7th instant, by Rev. Dr. Bruce, Mr. MATTHEW M. GRANT, to Miss SARAH BROWN—all of this city.

On the same evening, by Rev. Mr. Carr, Mr. ARTHUR A. ANDERSON, to Miss MARIA FOSTER—both of this city.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between HARBY & HUTCHINSON, Merchants, is dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm, are required to make payment to the subscriber; and all persons are hereby warned against giving credit to any individual in the name of the firm, as the undersigned will be responsible for no contracts not made by himself, after this date.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1832.—3t.

House and Lot in Alleghenytown.

FOR Sale, at Auction, the House and Lot lately in the occupation of Mr. Thos. Pears, deceased. The House is new, and contains every convenience suitable for a family. The Lot is forty-five feet in front, including the privilege of a 12 feet alley, and four hundred feet deep. It is highly improved as a garden—is planted with a variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., and has a convenient stable in the rear.

Also, for sale, at the same time, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the above, containing forty-five feet in front and four hundred in depth, improved and planted as aforesaid. The whole is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Allegheny river, between the residences of Mr. Savory and Mr. Carpenter.

The sale will be held on the premises, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms of sale will be made known. For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. P. Pears, on the Premises, or to BENJ. BAKEWELL.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 10, 1832.—3t.

Family Library, No. 37.

INQUIRIES concerning the Intellectual Powers, and the Investigation of Truth. By John Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY Co.
No. 44 Market street opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. August 10.—3t

PROPOSALS,

By James Wilson, of Steubenville, Ohio,

For publishing, by Subscription, in the city of Pittsburgh, a Newspaper, to be entitled

"The Pennsylvanian Advocate."

THE Editor, being disposed to extend the sphere of his labors in the promotion of what he deems correct principles, has come to the conclusion, should suitable encouragement offer, to establish, in Pittsburgh, a tri-weekly and a weekly newspaper, under the title of "*The Pennsylvanian Advocate.*" The State of Pennsylvania has been recognised, by her sister states, as the 'key-stone of the federal arch.' This proud appellation has been bestowed upon her, for the reason that she has been the foremost in devising, and the most steady in pursuing, those measures which go to make her people independent and prosperous, and to extend the benefits thereof to every portion of our country. Among these measures may be enumerated: 1st. The protective policy. 2d. The cause of Internal Improvements. 3d. The support of a sound currency. 4th. The independence of Congress. 5th. The preservation of the Union. These matters are so well understood in Pennsylvania, as to render any particular explanation unnecessary in this place. Other interests, however, require, also, to be urged—among these, are: 1st. The supremacy of the Supreme Court of the United States. 2d. The establishment of a general system of education; and 3d, the elevation of some individual to the presidential chair, *other than the present incumbent*. The success of the object last named, will, as the editor believes, materially aid in the promotion and establishment of all the others, to this shall his efforts, in the first place, be directed. In these efforts, he asks the aid of every friend of his country—of every farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, and working man—for the interests of all are equally at stake, and, by recent events, among which may be named the *Bank Veto* and the discreditable message to Congress accompanying it, have been placed equally in jeopardy.

Having, as the editor believes, marked out his course so plainly, that it cannot be mistaken, he takes the liberty of adding, that from his experience as an editor, both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, he will be enabled to publish such a newspaper as shall be useful to all: the interests of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, shall be equally regarded; and every effort shall be made to impart to each, every thing that may be useful and instructive. The tri-weekly paper will, in this point of view, be peculiarly useful to city subscribers and to those whom the mails can promptly convey it; the weekly paper will contain the principal and leading articles of the tri-weekly, and will be proportionably useful to persons residing at a distance.

The Pennsylvanian Advocate shall be of the largest size, suitable materials for printing which, have been ordered from Philadelphia. It is believed that they will reach Pittsburgh in the course of three or four weeks, when the tri-weekly paper shall make its appearance—in the mean time, the paper shall be issued, at least once a week; but on a sheet of inferior size.

Terms of subscription:—Five dollars per annum for the tri-weekly, and two dollars for the weekly paper—payable in advance.

Advertisements and communications, until other arrangements can be made, may be left with the son of the editor, at the book store of H. Holdship & Son, Pittsburgh, who will attend to all business appertaining to the establishment.

August 10, 1832.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, ten acres of excellent *Land*, situated about one fourth of a mile from the village of East Liberty, and four and one half miles from Pittsburgh; on which is erected a convenient Two Story Dwelling House, well finished. The lot is well supplied with fruit trees of the best quality, several of which are now bearing. Also, a large stock of small fruit, such as grapes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c., with a handsome assortment of flowering shrubs, and a well of water of the best quality, within a few feet of the kitchen door. The fences are chiefly post and board. The whole of this lot might be easily converted into a garden, the soil being favorable to the growth of vegetables.—A liberal credit will be given for part of the money.

☞Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS SALTERS.

August 10, 1832.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Logan, late of Allegheny borough, deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN,
August 10, 1832.—4t. *Sole Executor.*

BEDFORD MINERAL WATER—fresh from the Springs. Just received and for sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
No. 42 Market street.

July 31—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to OLIVER ORMSBY, deceased, late of St. Clair township, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Those having claims, will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

H. M. WATTS,
CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Administrators.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1832.—6t.

CHEESE.

THE Subscribers wish to contract to deliver, in Beaver or Pittsburgh, from five to fifteen tons Western Reserve Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

July 31—6w

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.

may 25, 1832.—6mw*

LIGHT and Dark, Red and Blue Frostings;
London Blue Mass;
Superior Slippery Elm, Flor;
Oil Copaivi, in bulk;
Aromatic Salts;
Hair Powder;
Powder Puffs;
Maccassar Oil,
Bear's Oil;
Oil Roses;

And a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Just received, and offered low for Cash, at the Æsculapius Drug Store of

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr., & Co.,
Fourth street, opposite U. S. Bank.

July 17—w2m

A SUM OF MONEY WAS FOUND, on the corner of 5th and Wood streets, near the Mansion House, which the owner can have—by proving it, and paying expenses—by calling at B. A. Fahnestock's Drug Store, on the corner of 6th and Wood streets. August 3.

FOR SALE,

A FIVE ACRE LOT, in the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, fronting on Island lane, and adjoining Mr. Robinson's lots, and near Joseph Snyder's lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near this lot. JOHN CAMERON.

June 1.—wtf.

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832—2m

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' FAMILY LIBRARY: Vol. 1st—Biography of Madame de Stael, and Madame Roland: with Portrait.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia: No. 17: History Spain and Portugal: Vol. 1st.

Family Library; Nos. 33 and 34—Celebrated Female Sovereigns: by Mrs. Jameson: 2 vols.

Duncan's (Rev. J. M.) Lectures on Moral Government, as exhioited in the three first chapters of Genesis.

Newnham's Tribute of Sympathy; addressed to Mourners. 1 vol. 12 mo.

Ivan Vejeeghen or, Life in Russia: 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
August 7—2t. No. 73 Wood st.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, for their past support, which has enabled him to supply valuable and useful books, at such prices as to place it in the power of all classes to purchase Religious and Scientific Works—he now solicits the continuation of their custom, and assures citizens and strangers that, as the business increases, he will be enabled still further to reduce the price of his stock.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Religious, Scientific, Medical, Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books.

Also, Maps on Rollers, or in Pocket form, of all the different States.

Sylvester's Gallery of Paintings and Engravings will be arranged for exhibition in a few days, when may be found a valuable and splendid collection of *Oil Paintings*, in splendid rich Gilt Frames; also, a large variety of Line and other Engravings.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh are invited to call and visit them.

Caps in every variety, Wholesale and Retail.
Playing Cards, at Manufacturers prices.
Eastern and Pittsburgh Cap and Letter paper.
Also, French and American Wall Papers, by the *bale* and smaller quantity.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

August 7.

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character: to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches, (Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	$8 00 per qr.
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

New Publications.

JOURNAL *of an Expedition* to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a Voyage down that river to its termination. By Richard and John Lander: 2 vols., being Nos. 35–36 of the Family Library.

2. *Narrative of a Voyage* to the Pacific and Beering's Straits, to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions. By Captain F. W. Beechey, R. N. in the years 1825, '26, '27, and '28.

3. *Ivan Vejeeghen*, or Life in Russia. By Thaddeus Bulgarin. In two vols.

4. *History of Spain and Portugal:* vol. 1; being No. 17 of the Cabinet Cyclopædia.

5. *Encyclopædia Americana*, vol. 10. Lately received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
44, *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
July 31.—4t.

1500 YARDS 6-4 TICKINGS;
12 bales SHIRTINGS;
1 case Superfine White and Red FLANNELS.
Received on consignment, from the Manufacturer, and for sale by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.
July 31---6t

WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, AND BLANKETS---*Just received from the manufacturers, at reduced prices.* Also, Tickings, Checks, Plaids, Brown Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, and Satinet Warps. For sale by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
July 31.---6t 108 Second street.

NEW MUSIC,
AT HALF PRICE,
Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.: O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine; My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*
For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously.*

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D.; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.
April 20—tf

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Carriolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞ Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriettee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business
march 30, 1832.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

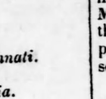
L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.---tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea:
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.



Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.
Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE, ---The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.
may 4, 1832.—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes,* No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium,* for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞ All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.
July 20, 1832.—3m

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

PRINCIPLES *of Physiological Medicine,* in the form of Propositions; embracing Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, with Commentaries on those relating to Pathology. By F. J. V. Broussais, M. D., translated from the French, by Isaac Stays, M. D., and R. E. Griffith, M. D.

2. Physiological Pyretology, or a Treatise on Fevers, according to the Principles of the New Medical Doctrine. By F. G. Boisseau. Translated by J. R. Knox, M. D. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh*
July 31.---4t

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
march 16—tf.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,
march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,
BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.---tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.,* suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, march 15—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.
Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
march 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

WANTED

NOTES of the Old Bank of Steubenville, for which 80 cents on the dollar will be paid.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.---$4 76 cts. paid for Sovereigns. Wanted 3000 as above. July 3.

EXCHANGE.

	per ct.		per ct.
Geauga	2	N. Y. State gen.	1½a2
Wilksbarre	¾1	New England bks.	2
Chambersburgh	1	Dayton	2
Lebanon, Pa.	1	Urbanna	2
Muskingum, Ohio,	1	Scioto	3
Virginia	1	Michigan	3
New York City	1	Canada	4
South Carolina	3	Louisiana	5
North Carolina	6	Natchez	5
Cleaveland	2		

Most other Banks one half per cent.

☞ Wanted—Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, and American Gold.

Notes and Drafts collected on all the principal places in the United States.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
June 8, 1832.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf *Executors*

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Brick House, with a Frame Kitchen, and a Two Story Brick House back of the same, with a stable—all erected on a Lot 30 feet front on Diamond Alley, running back 100 feet. The Hydrant water is introduced into the yard. The property is in a good state of Repairs—only a part of the money will be required, the balance to be secured by Mortgage. For further information, enquire of Lewis Peterson, or the subscriber, on the property.

LEWIS ALLEN.
July 13, 1832.—tf

CONCENTRATED Disinfecting Solution of *Chloride of Soda,* prepared according to the formula of M. Labarraque, for sale by

S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞ Each bottle will be accompanied with full directions as to the mode of application.
July 13.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831---tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Cerocus Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.---tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.
June 22---tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.---tf.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
may 11, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19---tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

SHEAR STEEL,
MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16¼ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars,* annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.,* No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
march 16—tf.

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 800 acres of land, in Columbiana County, Ohio, 16 miles from New Lisbon, 3½ from the Ohio river, and 40 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Little Beaver creek divides the section into nearly equal parts; between 3 and 400 acres level upland, of which about 150 acres are cleared and fenced; the residue of the tract, creek hills, &c.; Coal in various parts, in veins of 2 to 3½ feet. A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, is contemplated to pass up Little Beaver. Also, a Paper Mill, with two engines, necessary appendages, and 20 houses, suitable for hands; a Grist Mill, with two run of stones; a Saw Mill, and a Tan Yard. The Dam is a substantial frame, filled in with stone, and water sufficient nearly all the year for all the Mills, in the driest season, for any one of the Mills. The stock of rags, horses, and wagons; stock of sheep, cattle, &c. &c.; will be sold with the property, if desired.

Also—That Three Story Brick Building, in Wood street, No. 54, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied as a Book Store and Dwelling, with the back buildings belonging thereto, occupied as a Book Bindery, Printing Office, &c.; being 22½ feet in front, extending back 120 feet. The above property will be sold low.

Any information can be obtained, by postpaid letters, addressed to

CRAMER & SPEAR,
June 19---3mo. Pittsburgh.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. *Molasses;*
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 *Mackerel;*
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. *Manufactured* Tobacco;
150 boxes *Melee* Cigars.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
may 4---tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831---tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.---tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses:
400 Missouri Hides:
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14---tf. 76 Front street.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.
July 19.---tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh.
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
march 27, 1832.—6m.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.
may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms April 6, 1832.—tf